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V. MULTIPLICATION OF LARGE NUMBERS.

By H. S. UHLER,¹ Yale University.

In a recent number of the MONTHLY (1921, 114) I gave computations for $e^{\pm\pi}$, $e^{\pm\pi/2}$, $e^{\pm\pi/3}$, $e^{\pm\pi/6}$ to over fifty places of decimals. After mailing the article I set to work to form the product $e^{-\pi}e^{\pi}$, which should approximate to unity. The computation was performed in a single afternoon and evening and resulted in 1 followed by 52 zeros before the appearance of significant figures 3859... It seems certain, therefore, that the earlier computations are correct to more than 50 decimal places,—my original tacit goal.

It may be of interest to give an account of the scheme used for multiplying two large numbers in such a manner as to avoid errors.

Buy suitable coördinate paper. Cut up long strips of cardboard about half an inch wide. Lay a strip of cardboard on the coördinate paper so as to write the digits properly spaced. Multiply the multiplicand by one of the nine digits 1, 2, ..., 9, one such result to be written on one strip of cardboard; so that nine strips will contain all the partial products to be used. No error can remain on these strips after careful inter-comparison and mutual checking, *e.g.*, $6 = 2 \times 3 = 5 + 1$, etc. Then place a properly spaced copy of the multiplier above and to the right of the large sheet of coördinate paper, and fasten it in position.

Commence with the extreme left-hand digit of the multiplier and select the corresponding strip of cardboard. Place the extreme right-hand digit of the cardboard exactly below or under the left-hand digit of the multiplier and copy on the coördinate sheet the figures on the cardboard. There is no mental work; and the eye cannot miss a single mistake, since each digit copied on the coördinate sheet is directly under the same digit on the cardboard.

Now place the next strip indicated by the multiplier one space lower and one space further to the right, and copy as before. Continue this process for successive figures of the multiplier, omitting unnecessary figures falling beyond the right side of the coördinate sheet.

No error should arise in adding the columns on the coördinate sheet because of repetition and other obvious means of checking. As a matter of fact, I have, as yet, made not a single mistake that I did not detect before proceeding further.

The illustration given shows the actual copy of the coördinate sheet as used for the multiplication of the numbers

¹The text of this article was adapted by the editor from a private communication of Professor Uhler.—EDITOR.

